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1. 2021 年 1 月 1 日起，对小微企业实施普惠性税收减免政策。小微企业是指从事国家非限制和禁止行业，且符合以下条件的企业：资产总额、从业人数、营业收入均不超过规定的标准。小微企业的应纳税所得额不超过 100 万元的部分，减按 25% 计入应纳税所得额，按 20% 的税率缴纳企业所得税；超过 100 万元但不超过 500 万元的部分，减按 50% 计入应纳税所得额，按 20% 的税率缴纳企业所得税；超过 500 万元的部分，按 25% 的税率缴纳企业所得税。

$$1 \times R(2,4) \times$$
$$2 \times R(2,4) \times$$

3 1

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}1\boxed{} \quad R(2,4) \quad \boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} \quad y = \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{4}{3} \quad \boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} \quad y = x^2 \quad \boxed{}$$

 $\therefore \square\square R(2,4) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square k_1=4 \square$
$$\therefore R(2,4) \quad y-4=4(x-2) \quad 4x-y-4=0$$
$$y = \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{4}{3} \quad R(2,4) \quad A_{x_0} \left(\frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{4}{3} \right)$$

□□□□□ $K = X_o^2$ □

$$y = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{4}{3}\right) = x^2(x - x_0)$$

□ $R(2,4)$ □□□□

$$\therefore X_0^3 - 3X_0^2 + 4 = 0$$
$$\therefore X_0^3 + X_0^2 - 4X_0 + 4 = 0 \quad \square$$
$$\therefore (X_0 + 1)(X_0 - 2)^2 = 0$$
$$\boxed{}\boxed{}x_0 = -1 \quad \boxed{}x_0 = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x - y - 4 = 0 \\ x - y + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

3 (x₀, y₀)

$$\text{令 } k=x_0^2=1, x_0=\pm 1 \quad \left(1, \frac{5}{3}\right) \quad (-1, 1)$$

$$\therefore \text{令 } y-1=x+1, y-\frac{5}{3}=x-1 \quad x-y+2=0, 3x-3y+2=0$$

$$2021 \bullet f(x)=x^3-x^2+ax+1$$

$$1 \text{ 求 } f(x) \text{ 的极值}$$

$$2 \text{ 求 } y=f(x) \text{ 的极值}$$

$$\text{令 } f'(x)=3x^2-2x+a \quad \Delta=4-12a$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Delta \leq 0 \quad a \geq \frac{1}{3} \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上单调} \quad f(x) \leq 0 \quad f(x) \geq 0 \quad \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Delta > 0 \quad a < \frac{1}{3} \quad f(x)=0 \quad x_1=\frac{1-\sqrt{1-3a}}{3}, x_2=\frac{1+\sqrt{1-3a}}{3}$$

$$f(x) > 0 \quad x < x_1 \quad x > x_2 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad x_1 < x < x_2$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, x_1) \text{ 上单调递增, 在 } (x_1, x_2) \text{ 上单调递减, 在 } (x_2, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$a \geq \frac{1}{3} \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上单调} \quad a < \frac{1}{3} \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, \frac{1-\sqrt{1-3a}}{3}) \text{ 上单调递增, 在 } (\frac{1-\sqrt{1-3a}}{3}, \frac{1+\sqrt{1-3a}}{3}) \text{ 上单调递减, 在 } (\frac{1+\sqrt{1-3a}}{3}, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{1-3a}}{3}, \frac{1+\sqrt{1-3a}}{3}\right) \quad \text{极值点}$$

$$2 \text{ 求 } y=f(x) \text{ 的极值} \quad I(x_0, x_0^3-x_0^2+ax_0+1), f(x_0)=3x_0^2-2x_0+a$$

$$\text{令 } y-(x_0^3-x_0^2+ax_0+1)=(3x_0^2-2x_0+a)(x-x_0)$$

$$\text{令 } 2x_0^3-x_0^2-1=0 \quad x_0=1$$

$$\therefore \text{令 } y=(a+1)x$$

4. 2021 • $f(x) = (x - a)^2 + (\ln x^2 - 2a)^2$ $x > 0$ $a \in \mathbb{R}$ x_0 $f(x_0) = \frac{4}{5}$ a

$f(x) = (x - a)^2 + (\ln x^2 - 2a)^2$ $P(x, \ln x^2)$ $Q(a, 2a)$

P $y = 2 \ln x$ Q $y = 2x$

x_0 $f(x_0) = \frac{4}{5}$ $y = 2x$

$y = 2 \ln x$ $y' = \frac{2}{x}$

$\frac{2}{x} = 2$ $x = 1$ $y = 2x$ $y = 2 \ln x$ $(1, 0)$

$y = 2x$ $y = 2 \ln x$ $d = \frac{|2|}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

$f(x) = \frac{4}{5}$

$f(x_0) = \frac{4}{5}$ $f(x_0) = \frac{4}{5}$ Q

$k_{PQ} = \frac{2a}{a-1} = -\frac{1}{2}$ $a = \frac{1}{5}$

5. 2021 • $f(x) = x^3 + bx^2 + cx - 1$ $x = -2$ $x = -1$ -3

1. $f(x)$

2. $f(x)$ $[-1, 2]$

3. $P(1, m)$ $y = f(x)$ m

1. $f(x) = 3x^2 + 2bx + c$

$f(x)$ $x = -2$ $x = -1$ -3

$\begin{cases} f(-2) = 0 \\ f(-1) = -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = 3 \\ c = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\square\square \quad f(x) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square \quad f(x) = x^2 + 3x^2 - 1$$

$$\square 2\square\square\square 1\square\square\square \quad f(x) = 3x^2 + 6x$$

$$\square \quad f(x) = 0 \quad \square\square \quad x_1 = 0 \quad \square \quad x_2 = -2 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square \quad x \in [-1, 0] \quad \square\square \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (-1, 0) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square \quad x \in [0, 2] \quad \square\square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (0, 2) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\therefore f(x)_{\min} = f(0) = -1 \quad \square \quad f(x)_{\max} = \max\{f(-1), f(2)\} = f(2) = 19 \quad \square$$

$$\square 3\square\square\square\square\square \quad (x_0, x_0^2 + 3x_0^2 - 1)$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square \quad k = f(x_0) = 3x_0^2 + 6x_0$$

$$\therefore \square\square\square\square\square\square \quad y = (x_0^2 + 3x_0^2 - 1) = (3x_0^2 + 6x_0)(x_0 - x_0) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square \quad f(1, m) \quad \square\square\square \textcircled{1} \square\square\square\square \quad m = -2x_0^2 + 6x_0 - 1$$

$$\square \quad y = m \quad \square \quad h(x_0) = -2x_0^2 + 6x_0 - 1$$

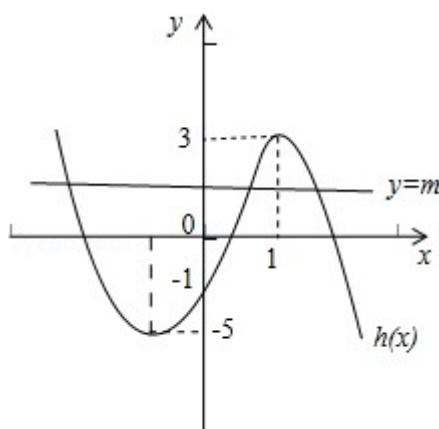
$$h(-1) = -5 \quad \square \quad h(1) = 3 \quad \square \quad h(0) = -1 \quad \square$$

$$h(x_0) = -6x_0^2 + 6 \quad \square\square \quad h(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -1 \quad \square \quad x_2 = 1 \quad \square$$

$$h(x_0) \quad \square \quad (-\infty, -1) \quad \square \quad (1, +\infty) \quad \square\square\square\square\square \quad (-1, 1) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square \quad f(1, m) \quad \square\square\square\square \quad y = f(x) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \quad x_0 \quad \square\square\square\square \quad y = m \quad \square \quad h(x) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square \quad -5 < m < 3 \quad \square$$



6. (2021 •) $f(x) = x^3 - x$

(I) $y = f(x)$ $M(t, f(t))$

(II) $a > 0$ $P(a, m)$ $y = f(x)$ m

$f(x) = x^3 - x$

$\therefore f(x) = 3x^2 - 1$

$y = f(t) = f(t)(x - t)$

$y = (3t^2 - 1)x - 2t^3$

$\Leftrightarrow t$ $m = (3t^2 - 1)a - 2t^3$

$m = -2t^3 + 3at^2 - a (a > 0)$

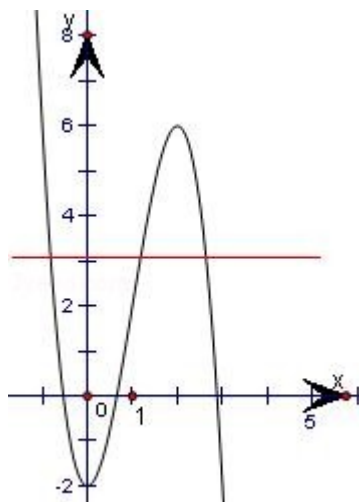
$g(t) = -2t^3 + 3at^2 - a$ $g'(t) = -6t^2 + 6at$

$g(t)$ $(-\infty, 0)$

$(0, a)$ $(a, +\infty)$

$g(t)$ $g(0) = -a$ $g(a) = a^3 - a$

□□□□ $m \in (-a, a^3 - a)$ □



7□□2021 □ • □□□□□□□□□□□□ $f(x) = 2x^3 - ax^2 + b$ □

□1□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□

□2□□ $a=1$ □ $b=0$ □□□□□ $f(1, t)$ □□ 3 □□□□□□ $y = f(x)$ □□□□ t □□□□□□

□□□□□□□1□ $f(x) = 6x^2 - 2ax = 2x(3x - a)$ □

□ $f(x) = 0$ □□ $x=0$ □ $x = \frac{a}{3}$ □

□ $a > 0$ □□□ $x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (\frac{a}{3}, +\infty)$ □□ $f(x) > 0$ □

□ $(0, \frac{a}{3})$ □□ $f(x) < 0$ □

□ $f(x)$ □ $(-\infty, 0)$ □ $(\frac{a}{3}, +\infty)$ □□□□□□□ $(\frac{a}{3}, +\infty)$ □□□□□□

□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□ $x=0$ □

□ $a < 0$ □□□ $x \in (-\infty, \frac{a}{3}) \cup (0, +\infty)$ □□ $f(x) > 0$ □

□ $x \in (\frac{a}{3}, 0)$ □□ $f(x) < 0$ □

□ $f(x)$ □ $(-\infty, \frac{a}{3})$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □ □ □ □ □ □ $(\frac{a}{3}, 0)$ □ □ □ □ □ □

□ □ $f(x)$ □ □ □ □ □ □ $x = \frac{a}{3}$ □

□ $a = 0$ □ $f(x)$ □ $(-\infty, +\infty)$ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

□ 2 □ □ □ □ $P(1, t)$ □ □ □ □ □ □ $y = f(x)$ □ □ □ □ (x_0, y_0) □

□ $y_0 = 2x_0^2 - x_0^2$ □ □ □ □ □ □ $k = 6x_0^2 - 2x_0$ □

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ $y - y_0 = (6x_0^2 - 2x_0)(x - x_0)$ □

□ □ $t - y_0 = (6x_0^2 - 2x_0)(1 - x_0)$ □ □ □ □ $4x_0^2 - 7x_0^2 + 2x_0 + t = 0$ □

□ □ □ □ $g(x) = 4x^2 - 7x^2 + 2x + t$ □

□ “□ □ □ $P(1, t)$ □ □ 3 □ □ □ □ □ □ $y = f(x)$ □ □ “□ □ □ “ $g(x)$ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □” □

$g'(x) = 12x^2 - 14x + 2$ □

$g'(x)$ □ $g(x)$ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

x	$(-\infty, \frac{1}{6})$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$(\frac{1}{6}, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
$g'(x)$	+	0	-	0	+
$g(x)$	↗	□ □ □	↘	□ □ □	↗

□ □ $g(x)$ □ □ □ □ □ □ $g(\frac{1}{6}) = \frac{17}{108} + t$ □ □ □ □ □ □ $g_{\square 1 \square} = t - 1$ □ □ □ □ $g(x) = 0$ □ □ □ □ □ □

□ $g(\frac{1}{6}) > 0$ □ $g_{\square 1 \square} < 0$ □ □ □ □ $-\frac{17}{108} < t < 1$ □

□ □ □ □ □ □ $P(1, t)$ □ □ 3 □ □ □ □ □ □ $y = f(x)$ □ □ □ □ t □ □ □ □ □ □ $(-\frac{17}{108}, 1)$ □

8 □ □ 2021 • □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ $f(x) = xe^x$ □ □ □ □ $x \in R$ □

$$\text{Il existe } f(x) \text{ sur } (x_0, x_0 e^b) \text{ telle que}$$

$$\text{Il existe } (a, b) \text{ tel que } y = f(x) \text{ telle que}$$

$$1) -2 < a < 0 \text{ et } -\frac{1}{e^2}(a+4) < b < f(a)$$

$$2) a < -2 \text{ et } b \text{ tel que}$$

$$\text{Il existe } f(x) = xe^x$$

$$\therefore f(x) = (x+1)e^x$$

$$\therefore \text{Il existe } f(x) \text{ sur } (x_0, x_0 e^b) \text{ telle que } k = f(x_0) = (x_0 + 1)e^{x_0}$$

$$\text{Il existe } y - x_0 e^{x_0} = (x_0 + 1)e^{x_0} (x - x_0) \text{ tel que } y = (x_0 + 1)e^{x_0} x - x_0^2 e^{x_0}$$

$$\text{Il existe } 1) \text{ tel que } x_0 \text{ tel que } b = (x_0 + 1)e^{x_0} a - x_0^2 e^{x_0}$$

$$\text{Il existe } (a, b) \text{ tel que } y = f(x) \text{ tel que } (x^2 - ax - a)e^x + b = 0 \text{ tel que}$$

$$\text{Il existe } g(x_0) = (x_0^2 - ax_0 - a)e^{x_0} + b \text{ tel que } g'(x_0) = [x_0^2 + (2-a)x_0 - 2a]e^{x_0}$$

$$\text{Il existe } g(x_0) = 0 \text{ tel que } x_0 = -2 \text{ tel que } x_0 = a \in (-2, 0)$$

$$\text{Il existe } x_0 \in (-\infty, -2) \text{ tel que } (a, +\infty) \text{ tel que } g'(x_0) > 0$$

$$\text{Il existe } x_0 \in (-2, a) \text{ tel que } g'(x_0) < 0$$

$$\therefore \text{Il existe } x_0 = -2 \text{ tel que } g(x_0) \text{ tel que } x_0 = a \text{ tel que } g(x_0) \text{ tel que}$$

$$\text{Il existe } (a, b) \text{ tel que } y = f(x) \text{ tel que } g(x_0) = 0 \text{ tel que } \begin{cases} g(-2) > 0 \\ g(a) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Il existe } \begin{cases} (4+a)e^2 + b > 0 \\ -ae^2 + b < 0 \end{cases} \text{ tel que } \begin{cases} b > -\frac{1}{e^2}(a+4) \\ b < ae^2 = f(a) \end{cases}$$

$$\square -\frac{1}{e}(a+4)<b<f \quad \square a \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square g(x_0)=0 \square \square \square x_0=-2 \square \square x_0=a \in (-\infty,-2)$$

$$\square x_0 \in (-\infty,a) \square (-2,+\infty) \square g(x_0)>0 \square$$

$$\square x_0 \in (a-2) \square g(x_0)<0 \square$$

$$\therefore \square x_0=a \square \square g(x_0) \square \square \square \square \square x_0=-2 \square \square g(x_0) \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square (a,b) \square \square \square y=f(x) \square \square \square \square \square g(x_0)=0 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \begin{cases} g(-2)<0 \\ g(a)>0 \end{cases}$$

$$\square f \square a \square <b<-\frac{1}{e}(a+4) \square$$

$$9 \square 2021 \bullet \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f(x)=x^3-x$$

$$\square \square \square \square y=f(x) \square \square \square M(t,f(t)) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square a>0 \square \square \square \square (a,b) \square \square \square \square y=f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square -a<b<f \square a \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square f(x)=3x^2-1 \square$$

$$\square \square y=f(x) \square \square M(t,f(t)) \square \square \square \square \square \square y-f(t)=f(t)(x-t) \square \square y=(3t^2-1)x-2t \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square (a,b) \square \square \square \square t \square \square b=(3t^2-1)a-2t \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square (a,b) \square \square \square \square y=f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square 2t^3-3at^2+a+b=0 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square g(t)=2t^3-3at^2+a+b \square \square g'(t)=6t^2-6at=6t(t-a) \square$$

$$\square t \square \square \square \square g(t) \square g'(t) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

t	$(-\infty,0)$	0	$(0,a)$	a	$(a,+\infty)$
$g'(t)$	+	0	-	0	+

已知函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(1,1)$ 处取得极值 (x_0, y_0)

$$y_0 = x_0^3 + ax_0 \quad f'(x_0) = 3x_0^2 + a$$

$$y_0 - y_0 = (3x_0^2 + a)(x_0 - x_0)$$

$$1 - (x_0^3 + ax_0) = (3x_0^2 + a)(1 - x_0)$$

$$2x_0^3 - 3x_0^2 + 1 - a = 0 \quad \dots \quad 6$$

$$g(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 1 - a$$

“已知函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(1,1)$ 处取得极值 (x_0, y_0) ” “函数 $g(x) = 6x^3 - 6x = 6x(x-1)$ ”

$$x \quad g(x) \quad g'(x)$$

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	0	+
$f(x)$	↗	$1 - a$	↘	$-a$	↗

$$g(0) = 1 - a \quad g'(1) = -a \quad g(x) \quad \dots \quad 8$$

$$g(x) \quad g(0) = 1 - a < 0 \quad g'(1) = -a > 0 \quad a > 1 \quad a < 0$$

$$f(x) \quad f'(x) \quad a > 1 \quad a < 0 \quad \dots \quad 10$$

$$A(0, 3) \quad 1 \quad y = f(x)$$

$$B(2, 0) \quad 3 \quad y = f(x)$$

$$C(-2, -2) \quad 2 \quad y = f(x) \quad \dots \quad 13$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + \frac{a}{x} \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$f(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad a$$

2. $f(x)$ 在 I 上可导

$$f(x) = x^2 + \frac{a}{x} \quad f'(x) = 2x - \frac{a}{x^2} = \frac{2x^3 - a}{x^2}$$

$f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上可导

$2x^3 - a = 0$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上有根

$a, 2x^3$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上可导 $2x^3$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上

$a, 0$ 在 a 处可导 $(-\infty, 0]$ 上

2. $f(x)$ 在 I 上可导

在 I 上可导

在 $(x_1, f(x_1))$ 和 $(x_2, f(x_2))$ 上

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2}$$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \quad 2x_1 - \frac{a}{x_1^2} = 2x_2 - \frac{a}{x_2^2}$$

$$2(x_1 - x_2) = a \frac{(x_2 - x_1)(x_2 + x_1)}{x_1^2 x_2^2} \quad x_1 + x_2 \neq 0 \quad x_1 - x_2 \neq 0$$

$$a = -\frac{2x_1^2 x_2^2}{x_1 + x_2} \quad \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} = f'(x) = \frac{x_1^2 + \frac{a}{x_1} - (x_2^2 + \frac{a}{x_2})}{x_1 - x_2} = 2x_1 + \frac{a}{x_1^2}$$

$$= x_1 + x_2 - \frac{a}{x_1 x_2} - 2x_1 + \frac{a}{x_1^2} = x_2 - x_1 + \frac{2x_1 x_2}{x_1 + x_2} - \frac{2x_2^2}{x_1 + x_2} = -\frac{(x_1 - x_2)^2}{x_1 + x_2} \neq 0$$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \neq \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2}$$

求函数 $f(x)$ 的表达式

12. 2021 年 • 已知函数 $y = kx + b$ 与 $f(x) = \ln x + 1$ 相切于点 $(x_1, \ln x_1 + 1)$ 和 $(x_2, \ln(x_2 + 2))$

求 k 和 b

解：由 $x \in (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$ 得 $f(x) < x$

由 $x \in (0, 1)$ 得 $g(x) = 1 + (c - 1)x - c^x$ ($c > 1$)

已知函数 $y = kx + b$ 与 $y = \ln x + 1$ 和 $y = \ln(x + 2)$ 相切于点 $(x_1, \ln x_1 + 1)$ 和 $(x_2, \ln(x_2 + 2))$

求 $y = \ln x + 1$ 和 $y = \ln(x + 2)$

$$\therefore y' = \frac{1}{x} \quad y' = \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{1}{x_1} = \frac{1}{x_2 + 2}$$

$$\therefore x_1 - x_2 = 2$$

$$y' = (\ln x_1 + 1) = \frac{1}{x_1} (x_1 - x_2) \quad y = \frac{x}{x_1} + \ln x_1$$

$$y' = \ln(x_2 + 2) = \frac{1}{x_2 + 2} (x_1 - x_2) \quad y = \frac{x}{x_1} + \frac{2 - x_1}{x_1} + \ln x_1$$

$$\therefore \frac{2 - x_1}{x_1} = 0$$

$$x_1 = 2$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{1}{2} \quad b = \ln 2$$

求函数 $h(x) = f(x) - x = \ln x + 1 - x$ 在 $x \in (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$ 上的值

$$\square \quad h(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \frac{1-x}{x} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad h(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x < 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad h(x) < 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x > 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad h(x) \quad \square \quad (0,1) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad (1,+\infty) \quad \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad h(x) < h \quad \square 1 \quad \square = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (0,1) \cup (1,+\infty) \quad \square \square \quad h(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) < x \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad g(x) = 1 + (c-1)x - c^x \quad \square \quad g'(x) = c-1 - c^x \ln c \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g'(x) = -c^x (\ln c)^2 < 0 \quad \square \therefore g'(x) \quad \square \quad (0,1) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad g(0) = c-1 - \ln c \quad \square \quad g \quad \square 1 \quad \square = c-1 - \ln c \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \quad h(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad g'(0) = c-1 - \ln c > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \quad g \quad \square 1 \quad \square = c-1 - \ln c < 0 \quad \square \therefore \exists t \in (0,1) \quad \square \square \square \quad g(t) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (0,t) \quad \square \square \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad x \in (t,1) \quad \square \square \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) \quad \square \quad (0,t) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (t,1) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$13 \square \square 2021 \quad \square \bullet \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = ae^x \quad \square \quad g(x) = \ln(ax) + \frac{5}{2} \quad \square \quad a > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad y = f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x = 1 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (3,3) \quad \square \square \quad a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad h(x) = xf(x) + m(x^2 + 2x - 1) (m \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \square \quad (0,+\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad I: y = kx + b \quad \square \square \square \quad C_1: f_1(x,y) = 0 \quad \square \quad C_2: f_2(x,y) = 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad I \quad \square \square \square \quad C_1 \quad \square \quad C_2 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad y = f(x)$$

$$\square \quad y = g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = ae^x \quad \square \square \quad f(x) = ae^x \quad \square \square \quad f \quad \square 1 \quad \square = ae \quad \square$$

$$x=1 \quad y=ae=a e^{(x-1)} \quad (3,3) \quad a=\frac{1}{e}$$

$$f(x)=e^{x-1} \quad h(x)=xe^{x-1}+m(x^2+2x-1)$$

$$h(x)=(x+1)(e^{x-1}+2m)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad m,0 \quad h(x)>0 \quad x \in (0,+\infty) \quad h(x) \quad (0,+\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 1+\ln(2m),0 \quad -\frac{1}{2e},m<0 \quad h(x),0 \quad x \in (0,+\infty)$$

$$h(x) \quad (0,+\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 1+\ln(2m)>0 \quad m<-\frac{1}{2e} \quad h(x)>0 \quad x>1+\ln(2m)$$

$$h(x) \quad (1+\ln(2m),+\infty)$$

$$m, -\frac{1}{2e} \quad h(x) \quad (0,+\infty)$$

$$m<-\frac{1}{2e} \quad h(x) \quad (1+\ln(2m),+\infty)$$

$$f(x)=ae^x \quad x=x_1 \quad f(x)=ae^x$$

$$y=ae^x=ae^x(x-x_1)\cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$g(x)=\ln(ax)+\frac{5}{2} \quad x=x_2 \quad g(x)=\frac{1}{x}$$

$$y=\ln(ax_2)-\frac{5}{2}=\frac{1}{x_2}(x-x_2)\cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{cases} ae^x=\frac{1}{x_2} \\ ae^x(1-x_1)=\ln(ax_2)+\frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \quad x_2 \quad a=\frac{1}{e^x} \cdot \frac{x_1-\frac{3}{2}}{x-1} (x \neq 1)$$

$$\varphi(x)=\frac{1}{e^x} \cdot \frac{x-\frac{3}{2}}{x-1} \quad \varphi'(x)=-\frac{1}{e^x} \cdot \frac{(2x-1)(x-2)}{2(x-1)^2}$$

$$\varphi'(x) = 0 \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x < \frac{1}{2} \quad x > 2 \quad \varphi'(x) < 0 \quad y = \varphi(x) \quad \left(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (2, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < x < 2 \quad x \neq 1 \quad \varphi'(x) > 0 \quad y = \varphi(x) \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \quad (1, 2)$$

$$\varphi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{e}} \quad \varphi(2) = \frac{1}{2e} \quad a \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2e}\right] \cup \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{e}}, +\infty\right) \quad a = \frac{1}{e^x} \cdot \frac{x - \frac{3}{2}}{x - 1}$$

$$f(x) = ae^x \quad g(x) = \ln(ax) + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$14 \text{ } 2021 \bullet f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - (a-16)x \quad g(x) = a \ln x \quad a \in R \quad h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} - g(x) \quad h'(x)$$

$$\left[\frac{5}{2}, 4\right]$$

$$1 \text{ } a$$

$$2 \text{ } a \quad x \in [0, b] \quad f(x) \quad x=0 \quad b$$

$$3 \text{ } I \quad y = f(x) \quad y = g(x) \quad I \quad y \quad -12 \quad a$$

$$1 \text{ } f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - (a-16)x \quad g(x) = a \ln x \quad a \in R$$

$$h(x) = x^2 - x - a \ln x - a + 16 \quad h'(x) = 2x - 1 - \frac{a}{x} = \frac{2x^2 - x - a}{x}$$

$$2x^2 - x - a = 0 \quad \left[\frac{5}{2}, 4\right]$$

$$a = 2x^2 - x \in [10, 28]$$

$$a \in [10, 28]$$

$$2 \text{ } f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - (a-16)x \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 - 2x - a + 16 = 4 - 12(a-16)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Delta, 0 \quad a \in [10, \frac{47}{3}] \quad f(x) \geq 0 \quad f(x)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Delta > 0 \quad a \in \left(\frac{47}{3}, 28\right] \quad f(x) = 0 \quad x_1 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3a - 47}}{3}, x_2 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3a - 47}}{3}$$

$$(i) \quad a \in \left(\frac{47}{3}, 16\right) \quad x \in (0, x_1) \quad f(x) > f(0)$$

$$(ii) \quad a \in [16, 28] \quad x_1, \quad 0 < x_2$$

$$f(x) \text{ in } (0, x_2) \text{ and } (x_2, +\infty)$$

$$b \in (0, x_2) \quad f(x) \text{ in } [0, b] \quad f(x) \text{ at } x=0$$

$$b \in (x_2, +\infty) \quad f(x) \text{ in } (0, x_2) \text{ and } (x_2, b)$$

$$f(0) \text{ and } f(b) \dots b^2 - b^2 - (a-16)b, 0$$

$$b^2 - b, a-16 \quad a \in [16, 28]$$

$$b^2 - b, 12 \quad b \in (0, 4]$$

$$b \text{ and } 4$$

$$3 \quad I \quad y = f(x) \quad (x, x^2 - x^2 - (a-16)x)$$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x - (a-16) \quad k = 3x_1^2 - 2x_1 - (a-16)$$

$$y = [3x_1^2 - 2x_1 - (a-16)](x - x_1) + x_1^2 - x_1^2 - (a-16)x_1$$

$$y = [3x_1^2 - 2x_1 - (a-16)]x - 2x_1^2 + x_1^2$$

$$-2x_1^2 + x_1^2 = -12 \quad (x_1 - 2)(2x_1^2 + 3x_1 + 6) = 0 \quad x_1 = 2$$

$$y = (24 - a)x - 12$$

$$I \quad y = g(x) \quad (m, alm)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{a}{x} \quad y = \frac{a}{m}(x - m) + alm$$

$$y = \frac{a}{m}x + a \ln m - a$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{a}{m} = 24 - a \\ a \ln m - a = -12 \end{cases} \quad a \ln m + \frac{1}{2m} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{a}{m} = 24 - a, a \in [10, 28] \quad m \leq \frac{5}{7}$$

$$h(x) = \ln x + \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2}x \leq \frac{5}{7}$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{2x^2} > 0 \quad h(x) \text{ is increasing on } (0, 1) \quad h(1) = 0$$

$$m=1 \quad a=12$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + ax, g(x) = (a+1)\ln x \quad (a < 0)$$

$$P(x_0, y_0) \text{ is a point on the curve } f(x) = g(x) \text{ and } P \text{ is the point } (a, 0)$$

$$h(x) = f(x) - g(x) \text{ is a function defined on } (0, +\infty)$$

$$y = f(x) \text{ and } y = g(x) \text{ are two curves that intersect at } (x, y) \text{ where } x > 0$$

$$f(x) = x + a, g(x) = \frac{a+1}{x}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x_0^2 + ax_0 = (a+1)\ln x_0 \\ x_0 + a = \frac{a+1}{x_0} \end{cases}$$

$$x_0 + a = \frac{a+1}{x_0} \quad x_0 = 1 \quad x_0 = a-1$$

$$P(a-1, 0) \text{ is a point on the curve } f(x) = g(x)$$

$$a = -2 \text{ or } a = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x_0^2 + ax_0 = (a+1)\ln x_0 \quad a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$h(x) = f(x) - g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + ax - (a+1)\ln x \quad x > 0$$

$$h(x) = x + a - \frac{a+1}{x} = \frac{(x-1)(x+a+1)}{x}$$

$$(i) \quad a+1 > 0 \quad 0 > a > -1 \quad h(x) \quad (0,1) \quad (1,+\infty)$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \quad h(x) \rightarrow +\infty \quad h'(x) = 2 + 2a - \frac{(a+1)}{x^2} > 2 + 2a - 2(a+1) = 0$$

$$h(x) \quad 2 \quad h'(x) < 0 \quad -1 < a < -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$a = -1 \quad h(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x$$

$$-1 < a < -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(ii) \quad a+1 < 0 \quad a < -1$$

$$① \quad a = -2 \quad h(x) \quad (0,+\infty)$$

$$② \quad -2 < a < -1 \quad h(x) \quad (0, -a-1) \quad (-a-1, 1) \quad (1,+\infty)$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \quad h(x) \rightarrow -\infty \quad h'(x) = a + \frac{1}{2} < 0 \quad h(e^t) = \frac{1}{2}e^t + ae^t - (a+1)\ln e^t > \frac{1}{2}e^t + ae^t > 0$$

$$h(x) \quad 2 \quad h(-a-1) = \frac{1}{2}(a+1)^2 - a(a+1) - (a+1)\ln(-a-1) = 0$$

$$\frac{1-a}{2} - \ln(-a-1) = 0$$

$$m(a) = \frac{1-a}{2} - \ln(-a-1) \quad -2 < a < -1$$

$$m(a) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{a+1} = -\frac{a+3}{2(a+1)} > 0$$

$$m(a) \quad (-2, -1) \quad m(-2) = \frac{3}{2} > 0$$

$$m_{aa} > 0 \quad (-2-1) \quad \text{monotonically increasing}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a < -2 \quad h(x) \quad (0,1) \quad (1, -a-1) \quad (-a-1, +\infty) \quad h(1) = a + \frac{1}{2} < 0$$

$$h(x) \quad \text{monotonically increasing}$$

$$-1 < a < -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$16 \text{ } 2021 \text{ } \bullet \quad f(x) = a + \ln x \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$1 \quad a = \ln 2 \quad y = f(x) \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2 \quad y = f(x) \quad y = g(x) \quad a$$

$$1 \quad a = \ln 2 \quad f(x) = \ln 2 + \ln x \quad (x > 0) \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = f(x) \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \quad k = f'(\frac{1}{2}) = 2 \quad f(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$$

$$y = f(x) \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \quad y - 0 = 2(x - \frac{1}{2}) \quad y = 2x - 1$$

$$2 \quad f(x) \quad g(x) \quad l \quad k$$

$$l \quad f(x) \quad g(x) \quad P(x_1) \quad a + \ln x_1 \quad Q(x_2) \quad \frac{1}{2}x_2^2$$

$$k \quad l \quad f(x) \quad k$$

$$k = \frac{1}{x_1} = x_2 = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x_2^2 - a - \ln x_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{1}{x_2}$$

$$\therefore x_2^2 - 1 = \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 - a - \ln x_2 \quad \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 - \ln x_2 + a - 1 = 0$$

$$x_2$$

$$H(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \ln x + a - 1 (x > 0)$$

$$H(x)$$

$$H(x) = x - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x}$$

$$\therefore H(x) \text{ in } (0,1) \text{ and } (1,+\infty)$$

$$\therefore H(x) \cdot h = a - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore H(x) \cdot H(x)_{\min} = h = a - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } a \in (-\infty, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$17 \text{ } 2021 \bullet f(x) = \ln x$$

$$m = 2 \cos k\tau (k \in \mathbb{N}) \quad g(x) = x^2 - f(x)$$

$$m > 0 \quad f(x) = \ln x \quad \frac{h(x)}{2x} \quad m$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - f(x) = x^2 - 2 \cos k\tau \ln x \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$g'(x) = 2x - \frac{2 \cos k\tau}{x}$$

$$k \cos k\tau = -1 \quad g'(x) = 2x + \frac{2}{x} > 0$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - 2 \cos k\tau \ln x \text{ in } (0, +\infty)$$

$$k \cos k\tau = 1 \quad g'(x) = 2x - \frac{2}{x} = \frac{2(x-1)(x+1)}{x}$$

$$x \in (0,1) \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad x \in (1, +\infty) \quad g'(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) \text{ in } (0,1) \text{ and } (1, +\infty)$$

1. $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上恒正

2. $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上恒正, 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上恒负

$$f(x) = \frac{m}{x}, \quad h(x) = \frac{1}{2x^2}$$

$$f(x) = h(x) \Leftrightarrow \frac{m}{x} = \frac{1}{2x^2} \Leftrightarrow 2mx = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2m}$$

$$f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow \frac{m}{x} = A \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{m}{A}$$

$$h(x) = B \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2x^2} = B \Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{2B} \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2B}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2x^2} = \frac{m}{x} \\ \frac{x-2}{2x} = \ln x - m \end{cases}$$

3. $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上恒正

$$f(x) = 2\ln x + \frac{1}{x} + \ln 2m - m - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$f(x) = 2\ln x + \frac{1}{x} + \ln 2m - m - \frac{1}{2} \quad g(x) = \frac{2m}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{2mx-1}{x^2}$$

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, \frac{1}{2m}) \text{ 上恒正, 在 } (\frac{1}{2m}, +\infty) \text{ 上恒负}$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \quad f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, \frac{1}{2m}) \text{ 上恒正, 在 } (\frac{1}{2m}, +\infty) \text{ 上恒负}$$

$$\ln 2m - m + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\varphi(m) = \ln 2m - m + \frac{1}{2} \quad \varphi'(m) = \ln 2 + \frac{2}{2m} - 1 = \ln 2$$

$$\varphi(m) \in (0, \frac{1}{2}) \cup (\frac{1}{2} + \infty)$$

$$\varphi(\frac{1}{2})=0 \Rightarrow m \neq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$m=\frac{1}{2} \quad f(x)=m \ln x \quad h(x)=\frac{x-1}{2x}$$

$$18 \bullet (1,0) \quad y=x^2 \quad y=ax^2+\frac{15}{4}x-9$$

$$y=x^2 \quad (x_0,y_0)$$

$$\begin{cases} y_0=x_0^3 \\ \frac{y_0}{x_0-1}=3x_0^2 \end{cases} \quad k=3x_0^2=0 \quad k=\frac{27}{4}$$

$$k=0 \quad y=0$$

$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ y=ax^2+\frac{15}{4}x-9 \end{cases}$$

$$y \quad ax^2+\frac{15}{4}x-9=0$$

$$\Delta=0 \quad (\frac{15}{4})^2+36a=0$$

$$a=-\frac{25}{64}$$

$$k=\frac{27}{4} \quad y=\frac{27}{4}(x-1)$$

$$\begin{cases} y=\frac{27}{4}(x-1) \\ y=ax^2+\frac{15}{4}x-9 \end{cases}$$

$$y = ax^2 - 3x - \frac{9}{4} = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0 \quad 9 + 9a = 0$$

$$a = -1$$

$$a = -\frac{25}{64} - 1$$

19年2012• 已知函数 $f(x) = \ln x$, $g(x) = ax + \frac{b}{x}$, 若 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处有公共点, 且在该点处有公切线, 求 a, b 的值.

$g(x)$ 的表达式

求 a, b 的值

当 $x > 0$ 时, 比较 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 的大小

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad g(x) = a + \frac{b}{x^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} a + b = 0 \\ a - b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{x} \right), \quad F(x) = f(x) - g(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} \right)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\therefore F(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增, } F(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x \in (0, 1) \text{ 时, } F(x) < 0, \text{ 即 } f(x) < g(x)$$

$$\text{当 } x \in (1, +\infty) \text{ 时, } F(x) > 0, \text{ 即 } f(x) > g(x)$$

$$\text{当 } x = 1 \text{ 时, } F(x) = 0, \text{ 即 } f(x) = g(x)$$

2020-2021 • 10th Grade Math • $f(x) = ax^2$ • $g(x) = \ln x$ •

$$a=1 \quad f(x) - g(x)$$

□□□□□□ $y = f(x)$ □ $y = g(x)$ □□□□□□□□ a □□□□□□

□□□□□□!□□ $a=1$ □□□ $F(x) = f(x) - g(x) = x^2 - \ln x$ □

$$F(x) = 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} (x > 0) \quad F(x) = 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2x^2 - 1}{x}$$

$$F(x) = 0 \quad x < 0 \quad F(x) = F\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln 2\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \quad x > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

□ || □

☐ $f(x) > g(x)$ ☐ $y = f(x)$ ☐ $y = g(x)$ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

$$\square \quad ax^2 > \ln x \quad \square (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad a > \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \quad \square (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$h(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \quad h'(x) = \frac{1 - 2\ln x}{x^2} \quad h'(x) = \frac{1 - 2\ln x}{x^2} = 0 \quad x = \sqrt{e}$$

$$h_{\text{MIN}} = h(\sqrt{e}) = \frac{1}{2e} \quad a > \frac{1}{2e}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} aX_y^2 = \ln X_y \\ 2aX_y = \frac{1}{X_y} \end{array} \right. \quad X_y = \sqrt{e} \quad a = \frac{1}{2e}$$

$a > \frac{1}{2e}$

$\square \quad a_{(\frac{1}{2e} + \infty)} \quad \square$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + (1-a)x^2 - 4ax + a$$

$$1 \leq a \leq 2 \quad f(x)$$

2. $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 3]$ 上恒有 $3 \leq f(x) \leq a$ 求 a 的取值范围

3. 已知 $y = f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - (a+1)x^2$ 在 $[0, 3]$ 上恒有 $3 \leq f(x) \leq a$ 求 a 的取值范围

1. $a = 2$ 时 $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 2$

$f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 8 = (x-4)(x+2)$ 当 $f(x) < 0$ 时 $x \in (-2, 4)$

当 $a = 2$ 时 $f(x)$ 在 $(-2, 4)$ 上 \dots 3

2. $f(x) = x^2 + 2(1-a)x - 4a = (x+2)(x-2a)$

1. $a, 0$ 时 $f(x) \geq 0$ 在 $[0, 3]$ 上恒有 $f(x) \geq 3$

$f(x)_{\max} = f(3) = 18 - 20a = 3 \therefore a = \frac{3}{4}$ 当 $a, 0$ 时 \dots 4

2. $a > 0$ 时 $f(x) = x^2 + 2(1-a)x - 4a = (x+2)(x-2a)$

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, 3]$ 上恒有 $3 \leq f(x) \leq a$ 求 a 的取值范围

2. $a \geq \frac{3}{2}$ 时 $f(x) \geq 0$ 在 $[0, 3]$ 上恒有 $f(x) \geq 3$

$f(x)_{\max} = f(0) = 3$ 当 $a = 3 \cdot \frac{3}{2}$ 时 $a = 3$ 时 \dots 6

0 < 2a < 3 时 $0 < a < \frac{3}{2}$ 时 $f(x) \geq 0$ 在 $[0, 3]$ 上恒有 $f(x) \geq 2a$

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2a]$ 上恒有 $f(x) \geq 2a$ 在 $[2a, 3]$ 上恒有 $f(x) \leq a$

$f(x)_{\max} = \max\{f(0), f(3)\}$ 当 $f(0) = a < 3$ 时

$f(3) = 3$ 当 $a = \frac{3}{4} < \frac{3}{2}$ 时 $a = \frac{3}{4}$ 时

当 a 在 $\{3, \frac{3}{4}\}$ 时 \dots 8

3. $g(x) = \frac{1}{x} - (a+1)^2$ $[x_0, \frac{1}{x_0} - (a+1)^2]$ $g(x_0) = -\frac{1}{x_0^2}$

$y = \frac{1}{x_0} + (a+1)^2 = -\frac{1}{x_0^2}(x - x_0)$

$y = -\frac{1}{x_0^2} + \frac{2}{x_0} - (a+1)^2$

$f(x) = x^2 + 2(1-a)x - 4a$ $y = f(x)$

$x^2 + 2(1-a)x - 4a = -\frac{1}{x_0^2}x + \frac{2}{x_0} - (a+1)^2$

$x^2 + (\frac{1}{x_0^2} + 2 - 2a)x - \frac{2}{x_0} + (a-1)^2 = 0$

$\Delta = (\frac{1}{x_0^2} + 2 - 2a)^2 - 4[-\frac{2}{x_0} + (a-1)^2] = \frac{1}{x_0^4} + \frac{4(1-a)}{x_0^2} + \frac{8}{x_0} = 0$

$8x_0^3 + 4(1-a)x_0^2 + 1 = 0 (x_0 \neq 0)$

$y = f(x)$ $y = \frac{1}{x} - (a+1)^2$ \dots 10

$h(x) = 8x^3 + 4(1-a)x^2 + 1$ $h(x) = 24x^2 + 8(1-a)x = 8x(3x + 1 - a)$

$h(x) = 0$ $x = 0$ $x = \frac{a-1}{3}$

$\frac{a-1}{3} < 0$ $a < 1$ $h(x) < 0$ $(\frac{a-1}{3}, 0)$

x	$(-\infty, \frac{a-1}{3})$	$\frac{a-1}{3}$	$(\frac{a-1}{3}, 0)$	0	$(0, +\infty)$
$h(x)$	+	0	-	0	+
$h(x)$	↑		↓		↑

$x = f(x)$

$$a > \frac{3\sqrt{2}+2}{2} \quad \text{□□□□□□□□□□} \cdots \text{□16□□}$$

$$22\text{□□}2021\bullet\text{□□□□□□□□□□} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x + a, & x < 0 \\ \ln x, & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{□□ } a \text{□□□□□□ } A(x_1, f(x_1)) \text{□ } B(x_2, f(x_2)) \text{□□□□□□□□□□□□□□}$$

$$x_1 < x_2 \text{□}$$

$$\text{□!□□ } x < 0 \text{□□□□□□□□ } g(x) = f(x) \text{□ } f(e^x) \text{□□□□□□}$$

$$\text{□□□□□□ } f(x) \text{□□□□□□ } A \text{□ } B \text{□□□□□□□□□□ } a \text{□□□□□□□□}$$

$$\text{□□□□□□□□!□□ } x < 0 \text{□□□ } f(x) = x^2 + 2x + a \text{□}$$

$$\text{□ } e^x > 0 \text{□} \therefore f(e^x) = x \text{□}$$

$$\therefore g(x) = f(x) \text{□ } f(e^x) = x^2 + 2x^2 + ax \text{□}$$

$$\therefore g(x) = 3x^2 + 4x + a = 3\left(x + \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + a - \frac{4}{3} \text{□}$$

$$\text{① } a \geq \frac{4}{3} \text{□□ } g(x) \geq 0 \text{□□□ } g(x) \text{□ } (-\infty, 0) \text{□□□□□□□□}$$

$$\text{② } a < \frac{4}{3} \text{□□ } g(x) = 0 \text{□□ } x_1 = \frac{-2 - \sqrt{4 - 3a}}{3} \text{□ } x_2 = \frac{-2 + \sqrt{4 - 3a}}{3} \text{□}$$

$$0 < a < \frac{4}{3} \text{□□ } x_2 < 0 \text{□ } g(x) \text{□ } (-\infty, \frac{-2 - \sqrt{4 - 3a}}{3}) \text{□□□□□□□□□□ } (\frac{-2 - \sqrt{4 - 3a}}{3} \text{□ } \frac{-2 + \sqrt{4 - 3a}}{3} \text{□□□□□□□□□□}$$

$$(\frac{-2 + \sqrt{4 - 3a}}{3} \text{□ } 0) \text{□□□□□□□□}$$

$$\text{③ } a, 0 \text{□□ } x_2 \geq 0 \text{□□□□□□ } g(x) \text{□ } (-\infty, \frac{-2 - \sqrt{4 - 3a}}{3}) \text{□□□□□□□□□□ } (\frac{-2 - \sqrt{4 - 3a}}{3} \text{□ } 0) \text{□□□□□□□□}$$

$$\square \square \square x_1 < x_2 < 0 \square \square 0 < x_1 < x_2 \square \square f(x_1) \neq f(x_2) \square \square x_1 < 0 < x_2 \square$$

$$\square x_1 < 0 \square \square \square f(x) \square \square A x \square f(x)) \square \square \square \square \square \square y = (x^2 + 2x + a) = (2x + 2)(x - x_1) \square$$

$$\square x_2 > 0 \square \square \square f(x) \square \square B x_2 \square f(x_2)) \square \square \square \square \square \square y = \ln x_2 = \frac{1}{x_2} (x - x_2) \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \frac{1}{x_2} = 2x_1 + 2 \square \square \ln x_2 - 1 = -x_1^2 + a \square$$

$$\square \textcircled{1} \square x_1 < 0 < x_2 \square \square 0 < \frac{1}{x_2} < 2 \square \square \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \square a = \ln x_2 + \left(\frac{1}{2x_2} - 1\right)^2 - 1 = -\ln \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{x_2} - 2\right)^2 - 1 \square$$

$$\square t = \frac{1}{x_2} \square \square 0 < t < 2 \square \square a = \frac{1}{4} t^2 - t - \ln t \square \square h(t) = \frac{1}{4} t^2 - t - \ln t \square (0 < t < 2)$$

$$\square h(t) = \frac{1}{2} t - 1 - \frac{1}{t} = \frac{(t-1)^2 - 3}{2t} < 0 \square \square \therefore h(t) \square (0, 2) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square h(t) > h \square \square \square = -\ln 2 - 1 \square \square \therefore a > -\ln 2 - 1 \square$$

$$\therefore \square \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square A \square B \square \square \square \square \square a \square \square \square \square (-\ln 2 - 1, +\infty) \square$$

$$23 \square \square 2021 \bullet \square \square \square \square \square \square f(x) = a^x \square \square g(x) = \log_a x \square \square a > 1 \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square h(x) = f(x) - x \ln a \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square y = f(x) \square \square (x \square f(x)) \square \square \square \square \square \square y = g(x) \square \square (x_2 \square g(x_2)) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square x_1 + g(x_2) = -\frac{2 \ln \ln a}{\ln a} \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square a \cdot e^{\frac{1}{a}} \square \square \square \square \square I \square \square I \square \square y = f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square y = g(x) \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square h(x) = a^x - x \ln a \square \square h(x) = a^x \ln a - \ln a \square$$

$$\square h(x) = 0 \square \square \square x = 0 \square$$

$$\square a > 1 \square \square \square \square x \square \square \square h(x) \square \square h(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, +\infty)$
$h(x)$	-	0	+
$h'(x)$	\downarrow	0	\uparrow

$\therefore h(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 上单调递减, 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增.

$$\text{令 } f(x) = a^x \ln a, \quad y = f(x) \quad (x_1, f(x_1)) \quad a^x \ln a$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln a}, \quad y = g(x) \quad (x_2, g(x_2)) \quad \frac{1}{x_2 \ln a}$$

$$\text{由 } a^x \ln a = \frac{1}{x_2 \ln a} \quad x_2 a^x (\ln a)^2 = 1$$

$$a^x \log_a x_2 + x_1 + 2 \log_a \ln a = 0$$

$$\therefore x_1 + g(x_2) = -\frac{2 \ln \ln a}{\ln a}$$

$$\text{令 } y = f(x) \quad (x_1, a^x) \quad l_1: y - a^x = a^x \ln a (x - x_1)$$

$$y = g(x) \quad (x_2, \log_a x_2) \quad l_2: y - \log_a x_2 = \frac{1}{x_2 \ln a} (x - x_2)$$

$$a, e^{\frac{1}{e}} \quad l_1, l_2 \quad y = f(x) \quad y = g(x)$$

$$a, e^{\frac{1}{e}} \quad x_1 \in (-\infty, +\infty) \quad x_2 \in (0, +\infty) \quad l_1, l_2$$

$$a, e^{\frac{1}{e}} \quad \begin{cases} a^x \ln a = \frac{1}{x_2 \ln a} \text{ ①} \\ a^x - x_1 a^x \ln a = \log_a x_2 - \frac{1}{\ln a} \text{ ②} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{① } x_2 = \frac{1}{a^x (\ln a)^2} \quad \text{②}$$

$$a^x - x_1 a^x \ln a + x_1 + \frac{1}{\ln a} + \frac{2 \ln \ln a}{\ln a} = 0 \quad \text{③}$$

$$\text{on } a \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x}} \text{ on } \mathbb{R}_+ \text{ (3)}$$

$$\text{on } u(x) = a^x - x a^x \ln a + x + \frac{1}{\ln a} + \frac{2 \ln \ln a}{\ln a} \text{ on } a \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x}} \text{ on } \mathbb{R}_+ \text{ on } y = u(x) \text{ on } \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$u(x) = 1 - (\ln a)^2 x a^x \text{ on } x \in (-\infty, 0) \text{ on } u(x) > 0 \text{ on } x \in (0, +\infty) \text{ on } u(x) \text{ on } \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$\text{on } u(0) = 1 > 0 \text{ on } u\left(\frac{1}{(\ln a)^2}\right) = 1 - a^{\frac{1}{(\ln a)^2}} < 0 \text{ on } \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$\text{on } x_0 \text{ on } x_0 > 0 \text{ on } u(x_0) = 0 \text{ on } 1 - (\ln a)^2 x_0 a^{x_0} = 0 \text{ on } \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$\text{on } u(x) \text{ on } (-\infty, x_0) \text{ on } (x_0, +\infty) \text{ on } \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$u(x) \text{ on } x = x_0 \text{ on } u(x_0) \text{ on } \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$\text{on } a \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x}} \text{ on } \ln \ln a \dots 1 \text{ on } \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$u(x_0) = a^{x_0} - x_0 a^{x_0} \ln a + x_0 + \frac{1}{\ln a} + \frac{2 \ln \ln a}{\ln a} = \frac{1}{x_0 (\ln a)^2} + x_0 + \frac{2 \ln \ln a}{\ln a} \dots \frac{2 + 2 \ln \ln a}{\ln a} \dots 0 \text{ on } \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$\text{on } t \text{ on } u(t) < 0 \text{ on } \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$\text{on } a^x \dots 1 + x \ln a \text{ on } x > \frac{1}{\ln a} \text{ on } \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$u(x) \text{ on } (1 + x \ln a)(1 - x \ln a) + x + \frac{1}{\ln a} + \frac{2 \ln \ln a}{\ln a} = -(\ln a)^2 x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{1}{\ln a} + \frac{2 \ln \ln a}{\ln a} \text{ on } \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$\text{on } t \text{ on } u(t) < 0 \text{ on } \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$\text{on } a \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x}} \text{ on } x \in (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ on } u(x_1) = 0 \text{ on } \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$\text{on } a \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x}} \text{ on } I \text{ on } I \text{ on } y = f(x) \text{ on } y = g(x) \text{ on } \mathbb{R}_+$$

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